



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/723,002	11/26/2003	Tianbing Brian Teng	7293-056	9568
20575	7590	04/10/2007	EXAMINER	
MARGER JOHNSON & MCCOLLOM, P.C. 210 SW MORRISON STREET, SUITE 400 PORTLAND, OR 97204			CRUZ, MAGDA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2851	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		04/10/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/723,002	TENG ET AL.	
	Examiner Magda Cruz	Art Unit 2851	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) 1-13 and 36 is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 14-35 and 37 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2003 and 13 July 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 26-28 and 32-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kobayashi.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) discloses:

- Regarding claim 26, a user interface (Figure 5, element 21) to allow a user to graphically identify a plurality of corners (i.e. "+" marks in Figure 5) of an original image (Figure 5, element 5) as projected as a distorted image on a surface (Figure 5, element 3); a controller (Figure 5, element 8) to distort the image to account for any keystone distortion responsive to the plurality of corners (i.e. "+" marks in Figure 5).
- Regarding claim 27, aligning a center (i.e. barycenter position of the coordinates) of the original projected image with a center of the projection surface (column 7, lines 30-31).
- Regarding claim 28, the interface (Figure 5, element 21) is a graphical user interface (column 9, lines 52-54).

- Regarding claim 32, the selecting comprises selecting two corners of the image (i.e. two marks “+” of the marker group, element 6; column 5, lines 38-40).
- Regarding claim 33, the selecting comprises selecting four corners of the image (i.e. four marks “+” of the projected image; column 5, lines 41-44).
- Regarding claim 34, the controller (i.e. control device; element 8) generates a distorted image before projecting the distorted image on the surface (column 6, lines 39-46).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 14-19 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of Deering.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) discloses:

- Regarding claim 14, means for graphically selecting a plurality of corners (i.e. four marks “+”) within an original image (Figure 1, element 5) as projected distorted on a projection surface (Figure 1, element 3); and means for distorting the image responsive to the plurality of corners (column 5, lines 35-40).

- Regarding claim 15, aligning a center (i.e. barycenter position of the coordinates) of the original projected image with a center of the projection surface (column 7, lines 30-31).
- Regarding claim 16, the distorting is responsive to the aligning (i.e. correcting a positional deviation; column 8, lines 20-24; and column 7, lines 56-61).
- Regarding claim 17, fixing a center (i.e. barycenter A0 and B0) of the predistorted image coincident with the center of the projection surface (column 7, lines 34-42).
- Regarding claim 18, the selecting comprises selecting two corners of the image (i.e. two marks "+" of the marker group, element 6; column 5, lines 38-40).
- Regarding claim 19, the selecting comprises selecting four corners of the image (i.e. four marks "+" of the projected image; column 5, lines 41-44).

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except (regarding claim 14) an input from a user through a graphical user interface, and (regarding claim 37) the original image projected distorted on a projection surface appears wider at the top than at the bottom.

Deering (US Pub. No. 2002/0008697 A1) discloses:

- Regarding claim 14, using an input from a user through a graphical user interface (page 26, paragraph 0318, lines 10-13).

- Regarding claim 37, the original image projected distorted on a projection surface appears wider at the top than at the bottom (clearly illustrated in Figure 25B).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize an input from a user through a graphical user interface and a projected image wider at the top than at the bottom as shown by Deering in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of compensating image distortions introduced by a display device and/or display surface (Deering, abstract, lines 6-7).

5. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except using an on screen display means to do the selecting.

West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) disclose the use of an on screen display means to do the selecting (i.e. OSD controller, element 145).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the on screen display disclosed by West et al. in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of allowing transparent and semi-transparent overlays to be displayed (column 10, lines 19-20).

6. Claim 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except predistorting the image comprises scaling the image.

West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) disclose predistorting (i.e. size adjustments) the image comprises scaling the image (column 2, lines 26-29).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to scaling the image as shown by West et al. in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of improving the image resizing (West et al., column 2, lines 26-27).

7. Claims 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except a vertical scalar to vertically scale the image; and a horizontal scalar to horizontally scale the image.

West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) disclose a vertical scalar (Figure 11, element 21) to vertically scale the image; and a horizontal scalar (Figure 11, element 22) to horizontally scale the image.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to vertically and horizontally scale the image as shown by West et al. in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of improving the image resizing (West et al., column 2, lines 26-27).

8. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except the vertically scaling comprises calculating vertical scalar registers.

West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) disclose vertically scaling by calculating vertical scalar registers (column 7, lines 1-3 and 6-9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to vertically scaling by calculating vertical scalar registers as shown by West et al. in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of improving the image resizing (West et al., column 2, lines 26-27).

9. Claim 25 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except the horizontally scaling comprises calculating horizontal scalar registers.

West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) disclose horizontally scaling by calculating horizontal scalar registers (column 7, lines 64-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to horizontally scaling by calculating horizontal scalar registers as shown by West et al. in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of improving the image resizing (West et al., column 2, lines 26-27).

10. Claim 35 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above (see rejection under §102(b)), except vertically scaling the original image responsive to the graphically selecting and aligning by calculating vertical scalar registers and horizontally scaling the original image responsive to the graphically selecting and aligning by calculating horizontal scalar registers (column 10, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to vertically and horizontally scaling an image as shown by West et al. in combination with Kobayashi's invention for the purpose of improving the image resizing (West et al., column 2, lines 26-27).

11. Claims 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobayashi in view of West et al. as applied to claims 20-28 and 32-34 above, and further in view of Deering.

Kobayashi (US Patent Number 6,056,408) teaches the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except a vertical scalar to vertically scale the image; and a horizontal scalar to horizontally scale the image.

West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) disclose a vertical scalar (Figure 11, element 21) to vertically scale the image; and a horizontal scalar (Figure 11, element 22) to horizontally scale the image.

Kobayashi in combination with West et al. teach the salient features of the present invention as explained above, except an input from a user through a graphical user interface.

Deering (US Pub. No. 2002/0008697 A1) discloses using an input from a user through a graphical user interface (page 26, paragraph 0318, lines 10-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize an input from a user through a graphical user interface as shown by Deering in combination with Kobayashi and West et al.'s invention for the purpose of compensating image distortions introduced by a display device and/or display surface (Deering, abstract, lines 6-7).

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

12. Claims 1-13 and 36 are allowed.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

13. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 14-19 and 26-34 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

14. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 20-25 and 35 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because West et al. (US Patent Number 6,339,434 B1) was published more than a year before the priority day of this application.

15. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies

(i.e. "selecting a plurality of corners", see claim 26) are not recited in the rejected claim. Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

***Conclusion***

16. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed; and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

17. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Magda Cruz whose telephone number is (571) 272-2114. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:00-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Diane Lee can be reached on (571) 272-2399. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



William Perksy  
Primary Examiner

Magda Cruz  
Patent Examiner

March 30, 2007